



Troy, Mo.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1866.

OUR COUNTRY.

Who does not love his country with all his soul and heart? Our whole country with her vast rivers, lakes, mountains and rolling prairies, all of which exceed that of any other nation in the world.

Our whole country! What a glorious theme for one to think he lives in the "land of the free and home of the brave," and that peace once more has returned to a nation of people.

The beautiful cut at the head of this column is emblematic of the high position she occupies among the nations of the earth, and long may it remain a solid compact to resist the encroachments of any foreign foe, now and forever.

Our whole country—purchased with the blood of our Revolutionary sires, whose memories and deeds of valor are still cherished in the heart of every true American. As a nation of people we are again enjoying the blessings of peace after a four years war among ourselves—and of its causes and those who were instrumental in bringing it upon our people, it is not our purpose to name. For the future let all strive to cultivate peace and harmony with each other, and look forward to a brighter and better time to come. All hail, then to our whole country, now and forever.

A Card.

Editor of Herald:—

The undersigned would gratefully acknowledge through your paper, their obligations to the citizens of Troy and vicinity, who, on Friday evening last, very graciously surprised us by a donation visit. Hoping the kind deeds done on that occasion may afford to each donor, as much real happiness as their valuable gifts did us substantial good; we very cordially tender our hearty thanks to all concerned.

J. V. BARKS.  
D. L. BARKS.

The News.

In Randolph county, a few days ago, a young man named Joseph W. Large, while going to a party in the neighborhood, "put his horse out" at full speed, when the animal fell, throwing the young man out on the frozen ground, inflicting internal injuries from which he died in about an hour. His brother, Nathan Large, was with him, and on returning home with his body, and while engaged in pulling off his pistols, one of them "went off," inflicting a severe though not a dangerous wound in the hand.

A difficulty occurred at Thomasville, in Randolph county, on Saturday week, between John Hicks and Neil Barnes, of that neighborhood, in which the latter was dangerously and, it was thought, mortally wounded, having received three shots from a pistol in the hands of Hicks. The latter, it is averred, acted in self-defense.

Ohio is the only State that came out of the war with less debt than it went in with the principle of taxation having been adopted even in the darkest hours. The State debt now is \$13,500,175, against \$11,250,235 in 1860.

The Springfield Patriot of Thursday last says it learns that Mr. B. K. Hersey is at present meeting with the greatest success in raising mineral at Granby, from the new shafts lately sunk as an experiment to test the wealth of the mines, and that ore is found to exceed, in richness and quality, his highest expectations.

The St. Charles Cosmos died on Friday last, having on that day attained the age of two years. Circumstances "beyond the control" of its editor, Mr. E. Suckne, caused its demise.

In the Louisiana Legislature a bill has been introduced providing for the establishment of a bureau in aid of Federal and Confederate disabled soldiers.

Two members of the Kansas Legislature, elected November 7, had a majority of only one vote each, one a majority of three votes and two a majority of five votes each. In an important election negro majorities might work wonders.

A single shipment of coal oil lately made at Pittsburgh, and consigned to a St. Louis company, amounted to 27,000 barrels, valued at about \$220,000.

The last rail on the new railroad from St. Louis to Jacksonville, Ill., a distance of 80 miles, was laid yesterday, thus bringing that thriving little city within about five hours of St. Louis. Regular trains commence at once.

Early in the war, a number of churches in Washington city were offered as hospitals for the accommodation of sick and wounded Union soldiers. They have now sent in bills to the Government for rent.

Several wagons loaded with cotton passed through Belleville, Illinois, a few days since, enroute to St. Louis. The article was raised in Southern Illinois, where, owing to the favorable weather, a large yield was obtained the past season.

Ex-President Fillmore and wife sail for Brest on the 6th of January, expecting to remain abroad six or eight months. The Belleville (Ill.) Advocate says many citizens of St. Clair county are seeking homes in Missouri.

The following statement will give our readers some idea of the immense trade of the Western Plains: From the 20th of May to the 20th of November last there passed over the bridge at 142d Creek, on the Santa Fe road, 4,472 wagons, employing 5,127 men, 1,207 horses, 6,432 mules, 38,281 work oxen, and there were carried 26,123,401 lbs of freight. To more the freight by rail it would require 2,182 cars, or a train of 15 cars per day. This shows the importance of a railroad to Santa Fe, to connect with the Pacific Railroad.

It is stated that the Falls of St. Anthony are rapidly undergoing a change; that during the spring of 1859 they receded about 250 feet to the middle of the river and nearly 140 feet further the next spring. It is not improbable that in a few years they will be destroyed altogether, leaving nothing behind but a long reach of rolling, tumbling rapids.

A negro was lately brought before a Justice of the Peace in Mississippi, charged with assault and battery upon another negro, and a jury of colored men were summoned to try the case. After listening attentively to the evidence and the charge of the Justice, the jury assessed a fine of \$25 on each of the parties to the writ.

At Hennepin Ill., a few days since, a party of eight young ladies and gentlemen, while putting on their skates preparatory to a lively enjoyment of a seasonable season of skating, the ice gave way, and they were all precipitated into the Illinois river. Fortunately all were rescued with no greater calamity than an unpleasant ducking.

A horse thief was shot and killed while running a valuable horse across the Illinois river on the ice near Naples a few days since. A trusty rifle in the hands of a Pike county Ill. farmer laid him low.

Georgetown, D. C., following the example of Washington, opened the polls on the 23d ult., to test the sense of the citizens on the subject of negro suffrage; and the result was, that of 1,713 votes cast, only one was in favor of thus extending the franchise.

Judge Sidney Breese, of the Supreme Court, is writing some memoirs of the early settlement of Illinois. The Judge has been a resident of the State nearly fifty years.

A "Latter Day Saint" named Wells, writes to the Chicago Tribune that he has already four wives, and that the object of his visit is to take another one with him to Utah. The Tribune suggest that there is such a place as Joliet, where bigamists do congregate to study the science of "rockology."

Illinois produced in 1865 one hundred and seventy-seven millions of bushels of corn, twenty-five millions of bushels of wheat, eight hundred thousand bushels of rye, one million of barley, and twenty-eight million bushels of oats.

Congressman Farnsworth, of Illinois, has been making a speech in Washington, in favor of negro suffrage. Although the measure was largely defeated in the election which took place in the District of Columbia, a few days afterwards, he and Sumner and Thad. Stevens, and others, are in favor of forcing negro suffrage upon the people of the District by Congressional enactment.

A Gigantic Rebel Soldier.

An Abingdon Vir., paper notices the departure from that place, of "Baby Bates, for his home on the Big Sandy. Baby is described as over seven feet high, weighs 341 pounds, twenty-eight years of age, and has a foot fourteen inches long. He served in the rebel army during the war, and, although as easy to hit as a barn door, he succeeded in escaping without a scratch.—Republican.

From Arkansas.

Augusta, Ark., Dec. 12, 1865.

Editor Republican:—The people here have accepted the situation in the greatest good faith, and are earnestly endeavoring to conform to the new order of things. Some of the planters are leasing their lands in small tracts to the most reliable of the freedmen—the planter furnishing, besides the land and the quarters, such stock, utensils and plantation supplies as may be needed in the prosecution of the crop, and allowing to the freedman an agreed share of the proceeds of the crop. I saw Gen. Pillow leasing his valuable plantations in Phillips county to parties of his former slaves on these terms; while others are hiring the negroes at stipulated wages; in either case liberal terms are generally allowed to the negroes—the contracts are usually submitted to the Freedmen's Bureau for its approval.

If this Bureau does not too seriously cripple the operations, the largest cotton crop ever planted in this country will be cultivated next summer; but the people generally look with considerable distrust upon the workings of this bureau, as a source of strife and trouble. In some localities it is managed by moderate and intelligent officers. As an example of the manner in which it is controlled in other localities, I add a story which I heard in Des Arc the other day:

A negro, formerly belonging to the estate of Gov. Jackson, struck an old lady, Mrs. Perkins, in the face, severely bruising her, when her son, John Perkins—a son in law of Gov. Jackson's—interfered, and, in the melee, shot the negro, but did not kill him. Perkins gave himself up to the civil authorities for trial, and was either undergoing trial or had been examined, when the bureau, in the shape of a Lieutenant put off a negro company, and a guard of "God's images in ebony," came up from Duvall's Bluff to arrest him. Perkins escaped to the woods, and had not been taken when I left that place, although the aforesaid bureau were after him.

I think if the Government would place more confidence in the constitutional authorities, a better feeling would prevail, and the interests of the freedmen be more effectually guarded. ONSERVER.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligence.

And Then Multiply.

So frequently are we called on to notice the chief disgrace of these times, robbery, that we fear our people may grow careless or indifferent. In fact, some may think these reports the child of none but a local's brain. This is as they elect. As a watchman on the tower, we shall continue to cry aloud the hour and its evils, and not say "All is well," as did the watchman in the streets of Paris, when the mob insulted the King and trampled order under its clenched foot.

A few nights ago a house, a short distance from this city, in which lived three ladies, was attacked by a negro man, who first essayed to break the door down, but this effort proving futile, he turned to the window and stove it in with an ax, barely missing the head of a young lady who was standing near it. The ladies, by their screams and shrieks, succeeded in bringing to their assistance two gentlemen from a neighboring farm. They started, and when half way, returned to get their weapons, during which time the negro, being advised of the movement, abandoned his project and hastened away.

Now, we don't like a continual repetition, but we would respectfully urge upon our people in the country in every county to hold public meetings and organize at once a patrol corps.

Pray tell us, why will you go about bewailing the "horrid state of affairs," and yet never take a step toward changing the situation?

We are sure that all corps raised for the purpose above indicated will be armed immediately. Then let our friends delay no longer. "Providence helps those who help themselves."

An Extensive Robbery—\$20,000 Stolen.

A daring robbery, was perpetrated at Mound City, on Tuesday night last, by some parties, who as yet remain undiscovered, of some \$20,000, which was taken out of the safe belonging to the paymaster of the station, Maj. Spaulding. Assistant Paymaster, Henry, at about 4 o'clock Thursday evening, locked the safe, and deposited the keys in the drawers of a secretary, securing the same. At 7 o'clock on Friday morning, the porter awakened Maj. Spaulding with the information that he had found under the safe a package of money, which had evidently been dropped by the thieves in their hurry to get away. This news aroused Maj. Spaulding, who upon arriving at the office, found that some \$20,000 had been abstracted from it; and that it had been left unlocked. The keys of the safe, it seems, had been taken from the drawer of the Secretary, where they had been placed the night previous, and then the rascals had an easy job of effecting the robbery.—Cairo Democrat Dec., 23d.

From Oregon.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30.

A dispatch has been received here from Portland, Oregon, saying that the steamer Cassandra had succeeded in reaching Columbia river, with passengers who started overland from Dalles, some of whom were badly frozen. The river is almost clear to Astoria.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 28.

Three policemen were severely wounded on Christmas day by a gang of excited negroes. Some forty negroes were arrested, most of whom were armed.

The planters, farmers, and freedmen generally are making contracts for the next year satisfactory to both parties, in Central Texas, prospects are not so good. The planters are discouraged on the sugar and cotton plantations of the Brazos, Colorado, and other streams near the coast.

Gen. Gregory is making a tour, addressing the freedmen with the view to persuade them to make contracts for labor next year.

There is much complaint about mail service throughout Texas, it takes seventeen days to get letters from Houston to New Orleans, which can be traveled in three days.

Business in Galveston is dropping off, and goods daily declining in price.

Early this month at Jefferson, Texas, the military rescued by force, in open District Court, from the Sheriff, two treasury agents, indicted by the Grand Jury for swindling. The officers in command ordered the Provisional Judge of the Court to release the agents under threat of punishment if he disobeyed. The Judge declined obeying the order.

Disaster to the Steamer Constitution.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 30.

The steamer Constitution, Capt. Greenman, left Savannah for New York on the 23d instant, with 74 passengers and 700 bales cotton. She struck on the western point of Lookout shoal on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock, where she remained forty-eight hours and then broke up. The captain, with twelve of the crew and one passenger, W. P. Long, of Brooklyn New York, saved themselves on cotton bales. They landed at Cape Lookout light house at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, and thence proceeded to shore-head City.

Forty persons on board the ill-fated vessel, consisting of passengers and crew, perished. The survivors left shore-head City for New York this morning.

Tornado in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 30.

The latest information from Pulaski states that the loss of life and property is less than at first reported. One lady was killed, Miss Braden. A Mrs. Johnson is thought to be mortally injured. One negro woman was killed, and seven negroes more or less severely injured.

The tornado struck the southwestern part of the town, uprooting trees, and destroying six or seven houses. A portion of the Richmond story was destroyed, and several houses in southwesterly direction were leveled to the ground, among them those of Mrs. White, three miles from town, and Mrs. Jos. M. Cook, eight miles from Pulaski. This is the extent of damages as far as heard.

Mrs. Clay's Visit to Fort Monroe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

A Fort Monroe correspondent says: Clement C. Clay has recently been permitted by the President to receive a visit from his wife. Mrs. Clay arrived there on Thursday of this week, and was soon after admitted to an interview with her husband in his prison. She was surprised to find Mr. Clay in very good health, his confinement appearing to have no injurious effects on his mind.

The health of Jeff. Davis is said to continue good.

Mrs. Clay will probably remain at Fort Monroe for some time.

Withdrawal of French Troops from Mexico.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.

A Washington correspondent says: The statement with reference to the exact meaning of the rumors concerning the withdrawal of French troops from Mexico will be likely to receive official confirmation in a few days. When these rumors first appeared, they came originally from France. There was a condition attending the withdrawal, and that condition was an assurance from this Government to Napoleon that his Empire and Emperor in Mexico should not be disturbed. Report says a pledge has been given by our Government that no interference will be allowed. The reason of the Administration guaranteeing this non-interference is, no doubt, the result of a belief that the Liberals will be able to make short work of Maximilian, once the French bayonets are withdrawn, but we should not be too sure of this. Max. will still have a goodly number of Austrian and Belgium muskets to fall back upon, and besides these he has a contingent of two thousand to draw upon yearly for several years to come. With these he may, the United States pursuing a hand-off policy, be able to establish his sway, and if he does there will be no other course than to recognize the empire.

A Good Day's Work.

We learn that Richard Lowellyn, the young gentleman who made a wager of \$500 last week, for making three hundred calls upon New Year's Day, driving a span of horses on the round, lost his money, but came within thirty one of the number stated. This was a good day's work and the fact of his breaking down, we are told, is not attributable to his having taken but two hundred and sixty-nine small drinks of brandy, but to the fact of one of his horses becoming injured by a fall on the slippery street, though the animal was not in the slightest degree under the influence of liquor.—St. Louis Republican.

Panther Killed.

On the 1st inst., Mr. Noah P. Hill, a member of Company K, 123d New York Infantry, while hunting in Granville, N. Y., had his attention attracted to a certain cave by his dog. Supposing a fox might be within, he placed a lantern upon the end of his gun, and by stooping he entered the cave and proceeded about seventy feet, when he saw the eyes of a "varmint," and perceived at once it was no fox. The animal was crouched upon a kind of shelf, and Mr. Hill, not daring or wishing to back out, pointed his gun at the creature, when the latter immediately caught the muzzle in his mouth. Mr. Hill succeeded in wresting his piece away, pointed it again, and again the animal caught it, when Mr. Hill discharged the gun, heavily loaded with buckshot, into the creature's mouth and through the back of his neck. The animal bounded forward, but, with a hatched and the aid of his dog, Mr. Hill despatched him at once, without receiving any injury. It was a panther measuring five feet eight inches in length, and weighing one hundred and seventeen pounds.—Exchange.

Business in the South.

The Savannah Republican says that for the past twelve months the business of that city, especially that connected with the shipping, has increased to an extent that is truly surprising. It urges an immediate immigration from the North as the main hope of the South. The practical way of regenerating it throughout is for enterprising men, who are neither ashamed or afraid of labor, to take hold earnestly to assist it to recover its former prosperity.

A company of capitalists from Carlisle Pennsylvania, have bought 12,250 acres of timbered land in Rockingham and Augusta counties, Virginia.

Charleston now has two National Banks, and four regular line of steamers.

Throughout the whole South, there are pleasing indications that it is rapidly recovering from the terrible blow inflicted upon it by the late war. First-class hotels, long closed, are reopening; the old established journals, suppressed or suspended, are being revived; new ones are starting up in every direction, and the advertisements which crowd their columns show a state of things far beyond what any one could have anticipated a few months ago.

Kansas Items.

The Junction City Union says that beyond Saline the extent of snow is such as to stop all communication. We learn of an ambulance coming through, the mules of which were completely exhausted. The travellers in the ambulance were frequently compelled to get out and break the road. About seventy of the 15th U. S. Infantry were badly frozen, and were compelled to stop at Ellsworth.

The Junction City Union says that the 15th Wisconsin Infantry passed through that place last Sunday, on their way to Fort Leavenworth to be mustered out. Col. Pearsall of said regiment had his face badly frozen on the trip in.

The Central City (Col.) Register of the 16th says that the B. O. D. coaches will commence running on time tri-weekly to and from Atison and Denver on Monday next. The damages to the line caused by the late Indian attack have been fully repaired, and passengers by this line need apprehend no further delay or danger.

Christmas Day in Glasgow—The Negroes on the Rampage.

We are informed that on Monday last, Water street, in this city, was the scene of a disgraceful scene in the shape of drunken men—the principal portion of them being negroes. Several rows occurred among them, when the city authorities interfered, but their efforts at restoring order was so stoutly resisted that but one arrest was made, and the negroes interfered and took the party arrested from the hands of the City Marshal. The city authorities were forced to acknowledge themselves overpowered, and abandon further attempts at interfering. Several negroes made stump speeches—one of them entertaining the multitude for about an hour. He said the shackles were broken and they were free—that the time for action had arrived, and that all the loyal people should be allowed to vote, &c. We are beginning to need a call from Judge Burkhart's Court in this section, as will seen by an item we publish elsewhere that he is giving refractory negroes their rights in Randolph county.—Glasgow, Missouri Times, Dec. 29.

Save Your Money.

There has probably never been a period in the history of this country when money was more plenty with the middle and lower classes than now. Everybody has some money, or can easily obtain it by labor. Employment is to be had everywhere, especially in the West, at remunerative wages. Now it becomes persons of small means and of uncertain incomes to "provide for the rainy day," for more adverse circumstances, by depositing what they can spare in the Provident Saving Institution, corner of Main and Locust, where they can deposit any sum, from five cents upward, and receive interest therefrom.—Republican.

In France, the waste steam from the locomotive is made to heat the cars in the train behind. It is conducted from the escape pipes through tubes, which inside the cars are of copper, but out side are of vulcanized India rubber, with couplings which can be readily unmade.

Sagacity of the Mule.

An incident occurred yesterday illustrating the fact that mules are not only the most sagacious of all four-legged animals, but they sometimes do things on purely scientific principles. A drove of about two hundred of these large minded beasts were brought to the Illinois shore, opposite the city, and it was concluded that the best way to get them across was to start them on the ice and let them walk over. As soon as they reached the ice instinct taught them that they had embarked on a dangerous journey, and instantly the oldest mule in the drove—one too, that had never been at a circus and had no education, took the lead, and once a time the whole two hundred "fell in" and followed their leader in single file, with safe spaces between, and thus, stretching themselves into a long line, they crossed the river. The circumstance was witnessed by a number of gentlemen who were impressed with the wonderful illustration of mule sagacity.—St. Louis Republican Jan. 1st.

A Nigger at the Confessional.

John Reynolds, a colored man, was arrested some days ago on the charge of stealing a horse from Mr. Price a farmer on the Bellefontaine road, near the city. The negro protested his innocence, and desired to have a copy of the Bible brought to him for the purpose of kissing it, and swearing on it that he never saw the horse, and didn't know anything about him. Capt. Dempsey having come into possession of facts which proved beyond a doubt that the colored prisoner had sold the horse within a day or two after it had been stolen, to a farmer, in whose possession the animal was found.

Instead of a copy of the Bible, Captain Dempsey procured a piece of rope, and, having arranged a noose of about the right size, allowed the ducky to gaze at it through the bars of his cell, and told him that a good clear confession would not only be good for his soul, but might go far to induce Mr. Price to extend to him some kind of clemency, and to commute his debt punishment to imprisonment. The Jersey no longer saw the noose which he imagined was soon to enclose his guilty neck, than he agreed to go right straight to the man that he sold the horse to, and "fitch" him right back to Mr. Price. Said he knew it was an awful thing to take another man's horse, but he had heard them say that every body was robbing and stealing nowadays, and he couldn't get anything to do since he came North he concluded to go to stealing, like the rest of them. He was handcuffed, and told that he might prepare for fifty or sixty years in the penitentiary.—St. Louis Republican 3d.

First Things.

Stereotype printing was introduced into London by Wilson in 1801. The first almanac in the English language was printed at Oxford in 1478. The first printing press set up in America was worked at Cambridge, Mass., in 1629. The first book printed in America was the "Bay Psalm Book," published in Cambridge. The first book of music published in America was issued in 1714. The first paper mill erected in America was at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1728. The first newspaper printed in America appeared at Boston on the 25th of September, 1639. A copy of it is preserved in the Colonial State Paper Office, London. It is about the size of a sheet of letter paper, and one of the pages is blank.

Presents to General Grant.

A New York letter, of the 22d, says the Stock Exchange did the handsome thing this afternoon, in voting \$5,000 as a Christmas present to General Grant. The money is to be added to what is known as the Grant Testimonial Fund, which now reaches \$67,000. When \$100,000 is subscribed, it will be duly presented to the General, with "all the honors." The entire amount, it is believed, will be made up before New Year's day. Other citizens of New York have presented General Grant a \$3,000 horse. An elegant library is to be given to the Lieut. General by citizens of Boston. St. Louis Republican.

St. Louis in 1817.

The first steamboat that ascended the Mississippi above the mouth of the Ohio was the Gen. Pike, Capt. Jacob Peck commander. It arrived at St. Louis on the 2d of August, 1817. The population of the city was then a little upwards of 2,000; among the men of the place who became distinguished were David Barton Wm. C. Cave, Edward Bates, Robt. Wash, James H. Peck, Henry S. Geyer, Thos. H. Benton and Judge Tucker, "who lived in a log cabin and had his law office in a hollow sycamore."

GLANDERS.—The Paris Citizen says that Alexander Hamilton, of Lexington, Ky., about two weeks ago, while putting a collar on a horse afflicted with the glanders, accidentally scratched his finger with the collar, which had some of the virus from the horse upon it. The poison was disseminated through his body, from the effects of which he died.

Edward Everett and Judge Story went to a public dinner. The ordinary toasts were given, when Judge Story arose and said: "Fame follows where-ever it (Everett) goes." Everett immediately replied: "Here's to the legal profession, it has never got above the first story (Story)."